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THE PROPRIETOR  
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AT HIS OFFICE, DICK'S BUILDING, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.  
FOR SALE BY  
BALL, VESTING & BROTHERS, CARROLL COUNTY, MD.  
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## THE WIND AND STREAM.

A brook came stealing from the ground;  
You scarcely saw its silvery gleam  
Among the herbs that hung around  
The borders of the winding stream.  
A pretty stream, a placid stream,  
A softly gliding, bashful stream.  
A breeze came wandering from the sky,  
Light as the whyspers of a dream;  
He put the air's enchanting grace  
And gently ruffled the stream's face.  
The pretty stream, the flatter'd stream,  
The shy, yet unrepentant stream.  
The water, as the wind passed o'er,  
Shot upward many a glancing beam,  
Dimpled and quivered more and more,  
And tripped along a livelier stream.  
The flatter'd stream, the slumbering stream,  
The fond, delighted, silly stream.  
A way the airy wanderer flew  
To where the fields with blossoms teem,  
To sparkling springs and rivers blue,  
And left alone that little stream.  
The flatter'd stream, the cheated stream,  
The sad, forsaken, lovely stream.  
That careless wind no more came back;  
He wanders yet the fields, I deem;  
But on its melancholy track  
Complaining went that little stream.  
The cheated stream, the hopeless stream,  
The ever unrequiting, moaning stream.

## Lord Brougham.

There is, perhaps, no man living of whom  
the feats of labor and triumph over the  
frail physique of humanity are recorded that  
gather round him like a Hercules. Prob-  
ably the greatness of our great man is quite as  
much a bodily affair as a mental one. Na-  
ture has presented them not only with ex-  
traordinary minds, but—what has quite as much  
to do with the matter—with wonderful bod-  
ies. What can a man do without a constitu-  
tion—a working constitution? He is laid on  
the shelf from the day he is born. For him  
no magnificent destiny reserves the Great  
Seal, or the Rolls, or the Chief-Justiceship,  
or the leadership of the House of Commons,  
the Treasury, or the Admiralty, or the  
Home-Guards, the Home-Office, or the  
Colonies. The Church may promote him,  
for it does not signify to the Church whether  
a man does his work or not, but the State  
will have nothing to do with the poor con-  
stitutionless wretch. He will not rise higher  
than a Recorder or a poor-law board.  
"But," somebody will ask, "has that pale,  
lean man, with a face like parchment, and  
nothing on his bones, a constitution?" Yes he has,  
he has a working constitution, and a ten times  
better one than you, my good friend, with  
your ruddy face, and your strong muscular  
frame. You look, indeed, the very picture of  
health, but you have, in reality, only a sport-  
ing constitution, not a working one. You do  
very well for the open air, and get on toler-  
able well with fine, healthy exercise, and no  
strain on your brain. But try close air for a  
week—try confinement, with heaps of con-  
fused papers and books of reference, blue  
books, law books or despatches to get through,  
and therefrom extract liquid and transparent  
results, and you will find yourself knocked up  
and fainting, when the pale lean man is—  
not "as fresh as a daisy," which he never is,  
being of the perpetually cadaverous type—at  
least as unrefreshed as a bit of leather, and  
not showing the smallest sign of giving way.  
There are two sorts of good constitutions—  
good idle constitutions, and good working  
ones.—Times.

## THE MANUFACTURE OF WORDS.

We remember to have read of a witty judge, who,  
after listening in utter bewilderment to a phy-  
sician detailing the results of a surgical exam-  
ination of a fatal wound, in the dialect of the  
dissecting-room, coolly begged him to trans-  
late his statement into English. Our motto  
is in great danger of losing its identity  
from the rapid migration of words from every  
tongue under heaven, and the facility with  
which new terms are manufactured by popular  
writers. *Fraser's Magazine* has a good hit at  
the tendency of the age:  
No permission has been so much abused in  
our days as that of Horace, for the manufac-  
ture of words. He allows men to mould one  
now and then, with a modest discretion and  
caution; but he is addressing poets, not ven-  
dors of patent leather, or dealers in marine  
stores. Would he not have stood aghast at  
the term "anti-groyposis"? Would it not puzzle  
a Scalliger or Bentley? It is time, we pre-  
test, to put a stop to these vile emages, when  
every breeches-maker or blacking-manufactur-  
er, invents a compound-word of six syllables  
as expressive of his ware. Ladies do not  
wear petticoats, but crinolines. Men do not  
ride on horseback, as aforesaid—they take e-  
questrian exercises. Women are not married  
like their grandmothers—they are led to the  
bymarinal altar. A bookkeeper, becomes a  
bibliophile; and a servant is converted into a  
maniciple. Barbers do not sell tooth-powder  
and shaving-soap, as their fathers did, but  
admix and delectate and rypophagon.—  
Hair-washing has passed away—it is capil-  
lary fluid. Can any one tell us what is the  
meaning of "disagocis" as applicable to dis-  
agocis? If it has a signification at all, we will  
guess it to be half a dozen "disagocis" dis-  
syllables expressive of the same idea. Medi-

cal gentlemen, ten, talk of phlebotomy; we  
know that it has some connexion with blood-  
letting, and, for our own part, we always as-  
sociate the term with a night we once spent  
between the sheets, all alive, O! in an Irish  
hotel. Who would believe that "epistaxis" is  
merely a fancy name for a nose-bleed? "Epi-  
staxis" means simply bleeding at the nose! Any one  
whom you doubt of his flat telling another to  
"look out for epistaxis." "What is meant by  
that fashionable word 'aesthetics'?" What,  
again, are we to understand by the words "ob-  
jective" and "subjective," which every goose  
with his sham metaphysics has now-a-days on  
his lips. These *Trinitic* *Civilianisms* will  
certainly be the death of us.

## The Catacombs of Paris.

Paris, Monday, Oct. 5, 1857.  
Through the intervention of a friend, one  
of those fortunate individuals who has only to  
sign his name to be heard in high place, I was  
included in a year in the number of happy  
mortals who were invited to join the annual  
visit down among the immortals, or in other  
words down into the Catacombs; for it is a  
curious fact that at Paris the immortals go  
down and not up. Now it is less curious that  
the descent is made at the Barriere d'Enfer,  
(Barrier of Hell, one of the city gates, thus  
called,) at the end of two wide avenues, one  
the Rue d'Enfer and the other Boulevard  
d'Enfer. And as if these two avenues were  
not enough to accommodate the crowds that  
pass that way, Government is opening a long  
and wide road through the centre of the city,  
five miles long, terminating at this barrier,  
which is always open, and guarded by Cer-  
beruses in blue uniforms, with mythological  
books and prongs in their hands—for custom-  
house purposes. Is all this hazard, or is it  
French facetiousness? It is true that near by  
is the Mount Parnassus and the Barriere of  
Mount Parnassus; but why this approxima-  
tion of the Mount of Apollo and the Muses to  
the regions of Pluto and his grim host? (In  
parenthesis, I hope the friend whose check  
was so readily answered at the Barriere  
d'Enfer will not take offence at the equivocal  
compliment.)

The descent into the Catacombs responds  
vividly to the title of the place from which it  
is made. One feels the necessity of touching  
elbows with the crowd of living human be-  
ings. We were seventy in number, each car-  
rying a lighted candle in the hand. The chief  
engineer of the Catacombs and one of his  
assistants preceded the procession, and several  
guides were distributed through the ranks, to  
see that none went astray. We were counted  
as we entered, the number was scored on the  
wall, and the door locked. We were again  
counted as we went out, and the two figures  
corresponding, the guides were thus assured  
that no one was missing. These precautions  
are necessary, since many persons have been  
lost; and it is precisely on this account that  
the permission to enter is so rarely granted.

The descent is made by ninety narrow stone  
steps winding around a perpendicular stone  
shaft, the whole not wider than an ordinary  
well. Arrived at the bottom, a narrow vaulted  
gallery in solid stone, dignified with the  
title of *Galerie d'Orleans*, leads off from the  
stairway in a right line. Soon, however, it  
turns off at a right-angle and then it is called  
*Boulevard St. Jacques*. It makes other turns  
and receives other names more or less in re-  
lation to the streets or places that are sup-  
posed to correspond over head. After a walk  
of perhaps a quarter of a mile through this  
narrow vaulted gallery, it began to widen out,  
the roof, which was vaulted, and obliged the  
tall ones among us to stoop, became flat and a  
little more elevated; pillars in hewn stone  
supported the roof at regular intervals, and  
other routes and open spaces led off into im-  
penetrable darkness. In places the water  
dripped from the roof and formed pendant  
crystallizations. It was impossible to know  
exactly where we were in relation to the other  
world, but we knew that far above our  
heads were large stone houses with deep cel-  
lars and firm foundations. It was a strange  
sight on arriving at a descent to look back on  
the long line of moving lights and the singu-  
larly illuminated vaults and shadowed pillars.  
It is easy to understand how, in the bewilder-  
ing shadows cast by the flickering candles in-  
to the depths of this subterranean world, a  
little venturesome curiosity may lose the vis-  
itor. A black line is drawn along the roof of  
all the principal routes as far they have been  
explored; but these lines are not heeded as  
they should be, and are only understood by  
the guides. A death in these intricate and  
over-arching vaults must be more terrible  
than that in the narrow confines of an ordi-  
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### THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

#### Arrival of the Baltic.

**Havana, Dec. 2.**—The Cunard steamship America, from Liverpool at 11 A. M., Nov. 28, arrived at Halifax at six o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

On Wednesday, the 18th ult., the applications at the bank for discount increased rather than diminished, and the list of failures was seriously extended. The new suspensions included E. Steeking & Son, in the Swedish trade, with liabilities of about half a million sterling; Allen Smith & Co., in the Danish trade, liabilities one hundred thousand pounds sterling; Gorrison, Huffel & Co., general merchants, in consequence of American difficulties, liabilities forty thousand pounds; Brookley & Wessels, Corn importers, liabilities, forty thousand pounds.

The probability of a further advance in the Bank rate was discussed, but large gold arrivals was regarded as likely to render such a step unnecessary. The funds were firm throughout the day.

On Thursday, the 19th, the Times says there was a decided amendment in all mercantile quarters. Not a single failure was reported, and some special cases of anxiety were removed.

A second attempt to launch the steamer Leviathan was made on the 19th, and proved a failure; it being found impossible to move her. The four hydraulic presses were brought to bear upon the ship with full force, which failing to start her, all hands were set to work on the capstans and land purchases to heave her off by chains; one of the moving chains gave way and put an end to further operations. The effort was not regularly launched her, but to move the vessel some forty feet down. Another attempt is to be made in a few days, with further improvements in appliances; but the public are now kept in ignorance as to the movements, on account of the great risks incurred.

Some riotous proceedings had taken place among the unemployed operatives at Nottingham, who held a public meeting, after which some windows of provision shops were broken. Further meetings had been interdicted, and special constables were enrolled to preserve the peace.

**Delhi and Lucknow.**—The following clear and interesting summary of the recent exploits at Delhi and Lucknow, is taken from the London Times of the 16th ult.

The British force before Delhi seems to have been even less than was previously supposed. It amounted to 6500 infantry, 1000 cavalry, 600 artillery—Europeans and natives. Of this force, little over 8000 men, probably less than half were Europeans. Still it was necessary to attack the city and its 25,000 defenders with this handful of men. How this was done is recounted in another place. On the 7th of September operations commenced. During the next three daybattles were traced, completed and armed, in spite of a sharp fire of musketry and a storm of shot and shell. The Sepoys opposed our progress with a skill which shows how much they have profited by our military instruction during their long term of service. For instance, we are told that the enemy went to work to-night, and made an advanced trench parallel to our left attack, and about 350 yards from it, from which at daybreak they opened a very hot fire of musketry, which was maintained during the rest of the siege; they had previously got some light guns and one heavy gun out into the ground on our right, which caused considerable annoyance by their enfilade fire. We seem to be reading of Tuleben and the Russians when we come to such details of military science; and the narrative serves to show how wily and how dangerous are these Asiatic tigers who have been so long fawning on us.

On the 11th our batteries opened, and by the next day 50 guns and mortars were pouring a continuous hail of shot and shell into the city. For three days the fire continued night and day; but even then the stubborn spirit of the mutineers did not give way. Though unable to fire from the bastion, they sent out guns into the open—got a gun to bear from a hole broken in the long curtain wall, sent rockets from one of their Martello towers, and maintained a storm of musketry from their advanced trench and from the city walls. But when things came to close quarters, then the difference between European and Asiatic made itself known. On the 14th the assault was made. We need not recapitulate the incidents of this eventful day, but we may call attention to the devoted courage of Lieut. Salkfield and his comrades, who formed the party which blew open the Cashmere gate. Never was the Victoria Cross better merited than by this most gallant officer and his companions in heroism. Gen. Nicholson then formed his troops and led on the first column. In advancing toward the Lahore gate he met the wound which has terminated his noble career, at the early age of 35. Three of the columns were successful: the fourth unfortunately miscarried. On the 14th the British lost 61 officers and 1178 men killed and wounded. Yet the city was not to be won in a day. For six days more the enemy fought from street to street and from house to house.

On the 17th our batteries commenced the bridge, the Selimgur and the Palace, which were kept under an incessant fire of shells.

The mutineers with the coolness worthy of Gortchakoff, came to the conclusion that the town could not be held, and accordingly sent off their baggage, with a determination to follow when it had gained a fair start. The townspeople took refuge in the Palace or began to fly the city. Great numbers of the people came into the districts occupied by our troops and were passed out of the town unhurt. Streams of people and animals also poured out from the Ajmera gate. This strange exodus is one of the most striking things in the history of warfare. A few days later the city is described as absolutely void of inhabitants. Houses, bazaars, mosques, were tenantless, and everything left as at the moment of departure. The capital of Musulman India, with its 150,000 inhabitants, was changed in the aspect of Pompeii, or those doomed cities of the Arabian fable, where the God of Mohammed turned the whole race of idolaters to stone.

By the 10th great bodies of mutineers had effected their escape. A remnant, however, stood their ground, and on this day, the fifth after the great assault, they actually got a field piece behind a breast-work and opened fire upon us, of course without much effect. The act, however, shows the obstinacy of the resistance, since, two days before the great body of guns, numbering two hundred and twenty-six, had been recaptured, and there was not the slightest chance of holding the place. On the 20th, by 5 o'clock in the evening, the struggle was over. The whole city, the Palace, the Jumna Masjid, or great mosque, the Selimgur, and the bridge were in our possession. The mutineers seem then to have been struck with a panic, for they deserted their camp outside the Ajmera gate, leaving their clothing, bedding, cooking utensils and other necessaries behind them. So ended this momentous contest. The number of men by whom the city was assaulted was indeed, disproportionately small, and on the principle that 'the fewer men the greater share of honor,' they deserve all that can be said in their praise.

From Delhi we must now turn to Lucknow. The operations coincided in time with the capture of Delhi. On the 19th, Sir Henry Havelock crossed the Gauges of the bridge of boats. The movement was not an hour too soon, for it was known that at Lucknow all supplies would be exhausted on the 24th. Moreover, as our readers are aware, the works were found to have been at the Sepoy's mercy. We will not here describe the skill and courage and opportuneness of the advance, but we would call attention to an incident which seems to belong rather to the age of Froissart than to that of Minie rifles and scientific war, Sir James Outram was superior in rank to Gen. Havelock, but far from superseding him, Sir James publishes an order appointing that gallant officer to the command of the force for the relief of Lucknow; and, accompanying the army in a civil capacity, tenders his services to Gen. Havelock as a volunteer. Nor was this an empty compliment or an unmeaning profession, for Sir James Outram, charging at the head of the volunteer cavalry, captured two of the four guns which were the trophies of the first day's success. Such proofs of high and courteous feeling among brother officers give the soldier's character its highest charms. Lucknow was eventually relieved, although we learn that, owing to the number of the sick and helpless, the garrison could not be brought away. It must therefore still remain under the command of its gallant chief, Col. Inglis, of the 32d.

This officer, whose wife (the daughter of Sir F. Theiger) and three children are shut up with the little force in the Residency, has, we believe, had the chief command during the greater part of the siege. We trust he may be spared with the rest of his gallant associates for suitable rewards in their native land.

**THE LATE GOVERNMENT.**—With the dissolution of the Tache-Macdonald Cabinet begins a new era in the history of our Provincial politics, and some of our contemporaries are reviewing the work done in the three years its leaders have held office together. We find in an Upper Canada reform contemporary the following list of measures carried through under Sir Allan McNab's and Col. Tache's successive Administrations:

1. The Clergy Reserves secularized.
  2. The Seigneurial Tenure abolished.
  3. Municipal institutions placed upon a good footing in Lower Canada.
  4. An efficient Militia force organized.
  5. A firm stand taken on the school question effectually closing the mouth of buncombe itself.
  6. An efficient line of Canadian Ocean Steamers established.
  7. The tug service placed upon an efficient footing.
  8. The River and Lake navigation improved by the erection of Light Houses, &c.
  9. Reciprocity of trade between the United States and Canada established.
  10. The Judiciary system in Lower Canada decentralized, and justice brought to every man's door.
  11. The preliminary steps towards a codification of the laws in Lower Canada.
  12. The more thorough independence of members of Parliament of Executive control secured.
  13. The civil service reduced to a system, and its efficiency more thoroughly secured.
  14. The system of County Attorneys introduced, and
  15. Our Common and Criminal Law procedure immensely simplified.
- Of some of these we shall be told, they were merely carrying out the policy of their predecessors; but the Clergy Reserves and Seigneurial Tenure measures our contemporary (the Peterborough Review) says truly:—  
"Both these questions had been hobbies under the two previous Administrations. The Baldwin-Lafontaine Government held power for three years, and although professedly in favor of the settlement of both questions could not

accomplish the task. The Hinks-Rolph Cabinet with whom these questions had been the main political stalking horse, held power for three years more, and computed themselves with talking about the subject. It was reserved for the McNab-McDonald Cabinet to set both questions at rest, and to settle them in such a way, as that while no injustice was done to the parties who held a certain description of vested right in connection with them, the rights of the people were strictly guarded. The fact that even Glubular insolence cannot extend so far as to condemn today Mr. McDonald's Bill for the settlement of the Clergy Reserves, despite the agitation it excited at the time of its passage, is a noble tribute to the excellency of the measure.

Ministers who leave public life after such a career of usefulness as this, win an honorable retirement: those who return to power do so with good claim to the continuance of public approval and support. Whatever outcry faction has raised, or may raise, against them, the great body of the people will look at this record of the important and most useful measures of genuine reform these men have prepared and passed, the substantial progress thus ensured, and will not fail to accord confidence and manifest gratitude to men who have so amply deserved both.—*Montreal Gazette.*

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. We do not necessarily endorse the statements or views of correspondents.

## Stanstead Journal.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1857.

### The Election.

C. A. Richardson, Esq., Returning Officer for this County, received the Writ for the election of a Representative in Parliament, on the 4th inst., and has appointed the election at the place known as the King neighborhood, in the Township of Barnston, on Monday the 21st inst. Should a Poll be demanded, the Poll will be held on the 29th and 30th instants, at the usual polling places in the Townships of Barnston, Hatley, Magog and Stanstead.

### The Elections.

**STANSTEAD COUNTY.**—The opponents to the re-election of Hon. Mr. Terrill, held a caucus at the Burroughs place, on Saturday last, to agree upon a candidate. It is said John McConnell, Esq., and Rev. J. P. Lee, of Stanstead, who had both canvassed the county to some extent, as well as other gentlemen aspiring to Parliamentary honors, were in attendance. It was finally decided to give the nomination to Mr. Albert Knight, of Stanstead. We are unable to say whether Mr. Knight will contest the field at all hazards, or will, after making an effort, leave the field. We believe he is now actively at work in his own interest. In regard to qualifications for the position he aspires to, we believe him to be far inferior to Mr. McConnell, whose age, and experience in public life, to say nothing of other qualifications, would render his nomination more suitable to be made. We have not supported Mr. McConnell since his last election, believing that he had received at the hands of the Electors of this County all that he could consistently ask for in the way of Parliamentary honors, in view of the fact that there were other (and without disparagement to him) able men, in every way qualified to represent this County. But the news that a General Election is at hand, seems to have started a half score of ambitious gentlemen into the field whose claims to support are entitled to less consideration. The fact is, it is a personal contest—a desperate effort to defeat Mr. Terrill. Mr. Knight, it is alleged, comes forward as a Railroad man, and an effort is made by his friends to convince the people that if he is elected to Parliament, the Sherbrooke road will be built at once, in face of the fact that the President of that road, Hon. L. T. Drummond, was for several years in a position to have obtained a public grant for that road if anybody could have done it, and at a time when he would have received the hearty co-operation of Mr. Terrill and other Townships men. Mr. Drummond could not do it, and that corporation have, in a printed report, stated their belief that the road will be built without extraneous aid. It should be distinctly understood that any promises in regard to procuring aid for the road by Mr. Knight, or anybody else, are mere electioneering gammon. Mr. Terrill has heretofore done and will continue to do all that any man from this constituency can do in aid of all legitimate enterprises to open up the country and enhance the value of property.

Meantime we hear from all parts of the county that the friends of Mr. Terrill are waking up, and will contest the ground whether there be one or a dozen "Richmonds in the field."

**COMPTON COUNTY.**—We learn from our Sherbrooke contemporaries that J. S. Sanborn, Esq., will not again offer for Compton. Mr. Sanborn is a gentleman of good abilities, and fair reputation as a speaker, but seems to have lost the confidence of his constituents by unfortunate political alliances. It is said that he will not offer in any other constituency.—Mr. Pope will, the Times says, be a candidate. The Gazette intimates that Col. Pomroy could be returned without opposition.—Mr. S. A. Hurd's name is mentioned as an opponent to Mr. Pope.

**SHERBROOKE.**—Mr. Galt has addressed the Electors. He expresses some dissatisfaction with the new appointments to the Lower Canada section of the Ministry—thinks that the

legislation in regard to the Grand Trunk road of the last session should be fatal, in which we cordially agree with him, and says that if elected "he will be entirely free from party trammels, either with the Opposition or the Government—hoping that other members from Lower Canada will share my views and that we may thus be enabled more forcibly to urge the common claim of our constituents upon Parliament." We are pleased to see Mr. Galt assume this position, which is very different from the one he held in the late Parliament. A rumor has reached us that he will meet with opposition, and that Mr. J. G. Robertson will contest the Town with him.

**RICHMOND AND WOLF.**—Messrs. Felton and Webb are canvassing this constituency—the issue seems to be residence and non-residence, as both are moderates in politics. Mr. Felton receives the support of the local paper, which says his prospects of success are good.

**DRUMMOND.**—It is said that Mr. Dunkin, of Montreal, will contest this field with "L'enfant terrible."

**BROME.**—Mr. Ferres offers again, and it is said will be opposed by Mr. Cowan, a resident.

**MISSISSQUOI.**—Mr. Whitney will probably be returned without opposition.

**SHERBROOKE.**—The Advertiser intimates that Hon. Mr. Drummond will not be opposed.

**MONTREAL.**—Mr. Atty. Gen. Cartier, Mr. Solicitor General Rose, and Mr. Starnes, will contest the city with Mr. Holtton, Mr. Dorion and any other candidate who may offer in the place of Hon. John Young.

We would call the attention of our readers in Hatley to the notice of the Ladies' Bazaar, to be held on the evening of the 23d. A change in the time has been made of one week.

Mr. D. Arcey McGee, of Montreal has been put in nomination for Parliament by a portion of the Irish population of that city. Mr. McGee was not long since induced to come from New York to edit a paper in Montreal.

Hon. J. H. Cameron, of Toronto, a prominent member of the opposition in the last Parliament, has written a letter to his constituents declining a nomination at the present election. His pecuniary affairs, it is said require his constant attention.

### For the Stanstead Journal.

#### A CANDIDATE IN THE FIELD.

At a meeting convened at the house of Joshua Perry, Stanstead, on Saturday the 5th inst., composed of Delegates from the several Townships in the County, it was unanimously agreed, that it is expedient and advisable in view of retrieving our political character, and again attaining that high and noble position as a county, as being worthy of a voice in the Ministerial Government, which has been sacrificed at the hands of our late member, to nominate some fit and suitable person to oppose Mr. Terrill in the approaching Election: It was unanimously resolved, that Albert Knight, Esq., of the Township of Stanstead, be requested to come forward as a candidate to oppose Mr. Terrill in said Election, and that he be the candidate nominated by this meeting.

After due deliberation Mr. Knight came forward and accepted the nomination as the People's Candidate and may now be considered the man in the field to oppose Mr. Terrill.

Knowing Mr. Knight's integrity and ability as a practical business man, and trusting in his untiring zeal, we have every confidence of his being successful in the contest.

It has been rumored that Mr. McConnell was to have been the opposing candidate, and the rumor no doubt gained credence from the fact that Mr. McConnell had been looking the ground over to see whether there is an opposing force or not. His ambition no doubt, led him to a contest, if thought advisable by his friends; but he is unwilling to counteract any influence that may be brought to bear in the present Election, and cordially joins in supporting Mr. Knight.

L. ABBOTT,  
Secretary of said Meeting.

### News of the Day.

The news from Europe is a week later. The financial storm was still raging in Great Britain and on the continent, with disastrous effect. Many heavy suspensions were reported, and the eminent American house of George Peabody & Co., of London, had become embarrassed, but was promptly relieved by the Bank of England, who afforded the house assistance to the amount of a million sterling. At the last account, things looked a little more hopeful, and it was believed that the worst of the panic was over. There is a marked decline in cotton and breadstuffs, and stagnation reigned in every branch of trade. Another unsuccessful attempt has been made to launch the Leviathan steamship, and it now looks as if this marine monster were destined to prove a failure before it gets afloat. A terrible explosion of powder mills had occurred at Mayence, on the Rhine, by which thirty persons were killed, and five hundred wounded, and a portion of the city destroyed. A great fire at St. Petersburg, attended by the loss of many lives, is also reported. We have no later news from India by either of the steamers of the present week.

The semi-monthly steamer from Aspinwall has arrived, with later advices from the Pacific. The California news is unimportant. The financial crisis in the East had not been felt to any great extent, although one banking house had been forced to suspend, in consequence of a run upon it. We have by this arrival confirmation of the reported massacre of the emigrant party from Arkansas to California, on the plains, and the evidence is very strong that the Mormons either perpetrated the bloody deed themselves, or incited the Indians to do it. The news by this steamer from Central and

South America is still clear that a course of revolutionary and warlike movements. A sickening account is given of the sacking of Chelapa, on the western coast of Mexico, by the government troops, in revenge for the interest it had taken during the last five months in favor of the cause of the revolutionaries.

**TERRIBLE SUFFERING ON THE LAKE.**—The suffering upon the lakes during the recent storm and cold weather has been unprecedentedly severe. The schooner Antelope, which left Chicago with a cargo of wheat for Oswego, was blown ashore at the mouth of St. Joseph River, on the night of the late gale, and with her cargo was a total loss. Capt. Hudd and four of the crew were frozen to death. The schooner Flying Cloud, which left Chicago Nov. 18th, with 10,300 bushels of wheat, for Cleveland, was lost in the same gale. The crew took to the rigging, but all hands save two eventually perished from cold and hardship.

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It is hardly proper to say that the nominee of a meeting of individuals brought together by special invitations, and not appointed at public primary meetings of the electors, is the "people's candidate."

The official explanation of Mr. McConnell's position must be accepted, and we have to ask our friend McConnell's pardon if we have inadvertently aided in placing him in a wrong position. Of course any persons who may have supposed that they were pledging support to Mr. McConnell, are now at liberty to do as they please about supporting the nominee of the caucus.

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**CITIES AND TOWNS THAT RETURN MEMBERS.**—This class of voters must have been for six months before, and at the time of tendering his vote, the legal and bona fide owner of freehold, or legal tenant or occupant of real property within such city or town of the actual value of £75 or of the yearly value of £7 10s. But in cases where a township is attached to a city or town for representation only, and not for municipal purposes, the qualification is a freehold of an actual value of £50, or of the yearly value of £5.

### IN COUNTIES.

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Wherever two or more persons are partners, joint tenants, or tenants in common, each is entitled to vote in respect to such property if the actual or yearly value of his part or share would be sufficient to entitle him to vote if he held such property.

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## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Baltic.

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The additional failures in England, are: Harman, Sillen & Co., London; and Alexander, Hentz & Co., London—liabilities of both are considerable; Penistone & Marshall, provisions, Liverpool; and several Hamburg and Bremen houses.

The Banks of England and France were each gaining bullion rapidly.

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Nothing later had been received from India. Gen. Havelock and Willson will be made Barons.

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Money is abundant at 6 7 per cent. on Stock Exchange.

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**LORD ELGIN COMING HOME IN DISGUISE.**—The London Herald says it is whispered about in the vicinity of Downing street, that Lord Elgin is on his way to England, disguised with his useless mission to China. Dispatches have been addressed to "the Earl of Elgin, Alexandria," and letters that bore on the address "China," have been directed to Alexandria.

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